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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1877. THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-In Turkey the Sultan opened Parlia-

ment in person; the Ottoman troops were defeated in Bosnia. - The British Government has received the Russian reply regarding the protocol. Betting is seven to four in favor of the Oxford boat-crew. —— The pope has dictated a note on the Clerical Abuses bill. —— President Burgers of the Transvaal Republic favors union with Great Domestic.-Ex-Gov. Emery Washburn of Massa-

President yesterday to urge the claims of the rival Governors, Gov. Packard is recruiting troops in New-Orleans, and threatens to take forcible possession of the State Government, Gov. Nicholls has arrested some of his recruiting officers, and has begun legal measures for dispossessing him. := The Democrats in the Ohio Legislature were unable to make a nomination for United States Senator, and resolved to vote blank in open session.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-A conference of coal companies, to take action to improve the trade, has been called, ____ It is believed that a large part of the cargo of the Rusland will be saved, but the vessel is in danger of breaking up. - Dennis Danne and his sister were seriously burned in a Cherry-st. fire. The plan of an underground rapid transit railroad to Forty-second-st. is under consideration. ==== Parke Godwin delivered an address on "Art as a Branch of College Instruction." - Two support even indirectly. He does not ask perrival Coney Island railroads disputed a crossing, and there were fears of a serious conflict. 1045s, 10434, 1045s. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close, 95610 cents. Stocks active and feverish, but closing weak.

THE WESTHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate clearing followed by fair and somewha warmer weather. Thermometer yesterday, 17°,

An Appendix of 16 pages, embodying the text of the Electoral Commission bilt and a compre-hensive account of the proceedings connected with the electoral count, is now ready, accompanying the fifth edition of The Teibune Almanac. Price of the Almanac, with Appendix, twenty-five conts per copy, postpaid. Five copies for one

The vote the Democrats of the Ohio Legislature will give for Senator well indicates their present dearth of opinions, leaders, and purposes. All the efforts of Mr. Pendleton's friends failed to procure him the nomination, and the Democratic votes will be cast blank. As for Uncle William Allen, he seems to have been set down so hard with his paltry four | There is no mode of settlement upon which votes that it is doubtful if he will ever be seen to rise up again.

Reports from Louisiana of both political law. The validity of the higher tribunals in complexions indicate approaching trouble. Some of Packard's officials have been arrested by Nicholls's police, the latter has begun judicial proceedings for dispossession of Packard, and highly colored Democratic reports declare that the latter is enrolling thousands of negrees in his militia. It is sincerely to be hoped that no disturbance at this time will endanger a peaceful solution of the difficulties of this unhappy State.

A ray of hope in the rapid transit problem, that may die out as it has died out before, comes to-day from the Mayor's office. The Commissioner of Public Works, at his request, has consulted Mr. Wm. H. Vanderbilt about the feasibility of reviving the plan, which his father once favored so strongly, of an underground railroad from the Grand Central Depot to the City Hall, and the conferences But it was an essential step in the general are still in progress. Meantime the old story of adverse litigation has been begun on the East Side, an injunction having been obtained against the building of the Elevated Railroad on the Bowery side of the city. This means another long and wearisome contest in the courts, with rapid transit cutting a very small his hand on the tarting-bar. But he is a good engineer, and knows that, if he pulls the valve figure in a long perspective.

Many circumstances indicate that the Legislature will make trouble in the endeavor to behind. Years of batred and prejudice, of illget at the facts about life insurance manage- treatment and corruption, of knavery and ment. Evidently there are valid reasons why several of the companies should greatly prefer not to have all the facts of their manage- ties of party, must be palled out of there was some little risk in trying to run in ment spread before the whole community. the way before a genuine pacification can here of a dark night in the midst of a blindment spread before the whole community. This may be the case even where there be secured. Mr. Hayes has to remember that ing snow storm, and that the prudent course is nothing really wrong; just as most the colored people, who sorely need protection was to keep off and wait for morning. We nerchants would object to having every in all their rights, must not be forgotten nor trust that there will be no loss of time in ammerchants would be to led to distrust the needful measures of concilia- pressing this lesson by means of an immediate public view. But in the present state of pop- tion. A true peace can come only by recon- and thorough investigation. The Pilot Compublic view. But in the present the property of the public view. But in the pu

mistake for the officers of a life insurance company to withhold the information that is asked for. The worst possible interpretation may be, might do less harm.

forward at Washington as the case demanding ate the Democratic party might have gained the carliest settlement. The President has been besieged by delegations representing both sides, and it is believed that the subject will be discussed at the Cabinet meeting to-day. It is a good criterion of the fairness and kindliness with which the President bears himself in these disputes, that both sides infer their success from the friendly treatment they receive, though he gives no assurances of any sort to either. It is not many years since it was possible for but one side in these controversies to get a hearing at the White House. We are not likely, under the new regime, to have an Attorney-General telegraphing a large body of distinguished citizens that they need not come to Washington to state their case, because the Presidential mind has been made up on the arguments of the other side!

So far the Sultan has succeeded in parodying the constitutional formalities of Western Europe. He has opened Parliament in person, and has had a speech read which is as meaningless as any experienced Minister could have prepared. Abdul Hamid simply recapitulates the recent events and indulges in a profusion of promises. He holds out hopes that the Empire will pay its debts, and expresses a desire to be in accord with the Powers, but discreetly avoids any reference to the insurrection in Bosnia, or to the disaffection which permeates the capital. While the Sultan was thus making a show of independence, the British Government was considering the protocol in which the Powers assume that Turkey is subservient to their desires. It is probable that the agreement will be adopted promptly, the Russian reply being conciliatory. But there is little prospect that confidence will return until acts take the place of words. It was the Christian peasants who began this turmoil, and they alone can settle it effectually. They seek freedom, and are not likely to submit until they have won it.

Prof. A. R. Grote, the well-known entomologist, makes in our columns some valuable suggestions concerning the work of the three entomological experts, who are to watch the grasshopper swarms during the Summer and ascertain what can be done to protect the West against this terrible pest. He argues that the grasshopper, like the cotton-worm, of which he has made a special study, must be fought and stamped out before it sets out on its travels, and that when the experts find the localities in the Rocky Mountains where the first swarms appear, the Legislatures of States to the north and east must lend a helping hand and check their advance. In this instance, self-preservation is not the first law of Western life; but by saving the crops of strangers miles away where the grasshopper first strikes, Western farmers will in the end chusetts is dead. —— Delegations representing Gov. Chamberlain and Wade Hampton colled on the of vital importance to the West. The appropriation for the investigation is very scant, but much can be done if it be conducted by the right men. The Secretary of the Interior is to appoint the commissioners this week.

> HAMPTON'S LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT. The letter of Judge Mackey to the President is practically the letter of Wade Hampton. It professes to explain Gov. Hampton's wishes and | men to remove all need for the interposition intentions, and undoubtedly explains them correctly, for it agrees with what Hampton has already written over his own signature, and what is known of his policy from other sources. He does not ask the Federal Administration to decide whether he is or is not the Governor of the State. He does not ask for recognition or mission to enforce his claims by the means at Gold, his own command. He repeats his promise to keep the peace, and appeals to the President blunder, the Rusland would have succeeded in only to withdraw the Federal troops from the to terminate the usurped possession of the "records of the Executive Department." "Whenever," continues Judge Mackey, "the civil authority is no longer held in subordination to the military, Gov. Hampton will proceed by due process of law to terminate that wrongful possession," etc., etc.

We are not aware of any interference by the Federal Government with the proceedings of the South Carolina courts. The troops at Columbia have merely been instructed to preserve the peace, and it does not appear that they are exceeding their instructions. If the complication of affairs in South Carolina can be settled in the courts, by all means let Mr. Hampton put the courts in motion. When their processes are resisted it will be time enough to appeal to Washington for redress. the President and the whole American people will look with so much satisfaction as an orderly and regular settlement by courts of South Carolina is not in question. The title of the judges does not depend upon the title of the Governor or the acts of either of the rival Legislatures, so that if Gov. Hampton can obtain a direct judgment in his favor from a competent court we see no reason to suppose that the Federal authorities will refuse to permit its execution. In Louisiana the case is different, because there some of the courts have been abolished and others set up by a Legislature whose own title is in dispute. South Carolina is not so unfortunate.

CONCILIATION. Once more the country is indebted to patriotic and independent Southern men for a step forward. The nomination of Frederick Douglass was not of great importance in itself. plan of pacification, and its best fruits are realized only because influential Democratic Senators were found to appreciate, sustain and heartily approve it. President Hayes is an engineer who stands on a splendidiy equipped engine, with plenty of steam ready, and with wide open at first, he will break a coupling but will never move the long and heavy train massacre, are behind us, and all the antagonisms thus created, with the organized hostili- occurred to the commanders of other ships that

have been more effective than that of Mr. fer formal charges against his pilot. Douglass to secure the confidence of the colwill be put on any attempt at concealment, ored element, so no other man in the country and a publication of the facts, whatever they can do more than he to bring the colored people to approve and trust the measures necessary for the restoration of peace Had Mr. South Carolina seems to be pushing itself | Douglass been defeated by a Republican Senmuch, but the cause of reconciliation would have

lost far more. The best of it is that he has been confirmed by the aid of Southern Democratic Senators. Their frank declarations and their votes give new emphasis to the assurance that the policy contemplated will not sacrifice the rights of the colored people, but, on the contrary, will bring them better protection than United States bayonets can give. Let them understand, as by these votes they may, that the proposed policy will bring a strong body of Southern whites to the defense of the colored man in all his rights. With that assurance, the colored people themselves may well pray for the change. Without it, President Hayes could not contemplate that change. So long as there is no public opinion at the South to maintain equal justice and equal rights, so long the Federal Government will be forced from time to time to interfere for defense. But whenever Southern men of influence and character come forward with the solemn pledge that they will undertake to secure full protection for colored citizens, full enforcement of impartial laws, and full defense for such citizens in all their rights, then the President may well hope that a better day is near.

The fatal fault of the Republican policy hitherto was that it always relied upon force, and not upon the willing support of Southern white citizens, for the maintenance of rights guaranteed by the Constitution. We know it may be urged that, prior to this time, all appeals to Southern whites have failed; that they, rather than the Republican party, are responsible for the use of force, and for the extreme measures to which recurring resort to violence has led. There is much truth in the plea, but there is also much trath on the other side. The conduct of the Republican leaders has been such as to repel that better class of Southern men whose aid was needed. Even when they were most inclined to listen, and to take into their own hands the maintenance of order, Republican partisans have precipitated new conflicts upon them, and aroused again all the old prejudices. It is well if the country has at last an Administration able to see the truth that there is on both sides. It is well if, at last, be the cause what it may, opinion at the South has reached such a point that the appeal to Southern whites may not be

made in vain. We do not undertake to anticipate or define the steps by which the President will seek to overcome difficulties in Louisiana and South Carolina. Perhaps errors in the methods chosen may spoil all. But the spirit in which the President approaches the task is the only one which gives a chance of success. It is precisely the spirit in which Mr. Greeley sought to solve this difficult problem. To the colored man he gives proof that the Administration does not forget nor abandon him, but seeks to bring to his aid a new and immeasurably more effective protection. One influential white Democrat in a parish can do more than a company of cavalry to prevent whippings and assassinations. If such men will undertake the task, and that in earnest, there will never be need of another Federal bayonet outside of the forts in Louisiana. By what methods President Hayes may bring about this hearty determination of Southern of troops in any Southern State we have yet to see, but the aim is a grand and wise one, and its success would be no less a blessing to the Southern blacks than to the Southern whites.

OUR NEW PORT OF ENTRY.

Probably if the person who landed the Amérique on the sands of the Jersey shore had been promptly held to account for his finding the entrance to New-York harbor. State House, "to the end that the process of Bat everybody seems to have been so much "the Federal courts may be effectually invoked interested in the attempts to get the French steamer off the coast that there has been no decision yet how she was got on. We have all been praising the gallant captain who braves ennui by spending two months on the stranded ship, and the pilot has been almost forgotten. Yet it is quite certain that by the grave fault of somebody several hundred lives were placed in imminent peril and a heavy pecupiary loss inflicted, and we have no reason to feel in the least surprised that a second accident has taken place under the same circumstances as the first and almost on the same spot. The spectacle of two great ocean steamers high and dry within a few miles of each other on the Long Branch beach is simply ridiculous. If this sort of thing goes on we shall have to appoint a collector of the port for the new entrepot of our transatlantic commerce, build a post-office down there, and plant a colony of hackmen.

Running ashore at night and in a storm is unfortunately a common disaster, but hardly ever a pardonable one, at least in the case of ocean steamships, which are not at the mercy of the wind. We cannot recall a single instance of such a catastrophe in which investigation has not disclosed some neglect of ordinary precautions or ignorance of points upon which every pilot and sea captain is bound in duty to be well informed. In the absence of any thorough and official inquiry we may hesitate to say who was to blame on board the Amérique or the Rusland, but there are certain facts in the history of each of these accidents which are not pleasant to contemplate. The captain of the Amérique had got a very good observation fifteen hours before he struck, he was on soundings, and the approaches to New-York are not so difficult but what with proper use of the lead he ought to have known precisely where he was. If he did know his position, of course there was no excuse for him. If he did not know it the lead ought to have warned him of his own ignorance and then he should have kept off until daylight. This is the stern common-sense statement of the matter, and the only answer to it is that it makes no allowance for the inevitable fallibility of human judgment.

But whatever tends to excuse the captain or pilot (whichever it was) of the Amérique, aggravates the case against the captain or pilot of the Rusland. If it was impossible for clear observations, a careful reckoning, and repeated soundings to save the Amerique, it might have

the South; and as no other nomination could without waiting for Captain De Horsey to pre-

POLICE DISCIPLINE.

We do not know any municipal matter in which the general public is more directly interested than in the good behavior, vigilance, and honesty of the police. In the nature of things they have a good deal of power, however brief, and when they see fit to act, no matter how tyrannously, for the time being there is no appeal from their decision. If they please to consider a person a proper object of arrest, arrested he must be, and in most cases, guilty or innocent, he is sure to be locked up. Of course a large body of men like the police must contain some characters either inefficient, or efficient in an indefensible way. Recently the attention of the community has been particularly directed to the doings of this class; and there is some danger that the whole force may be censured for the misdeeds of some of its members. There seems to be, however, a disposition on the part of the board to investigate fully all charges made by the Superintendent or by others. Capt. Kennedy of the Ninth Precinct has been called to account for neglect of duty in overlooking a very indecent and demoralizing exhibition in Twelfth-st., and Capt. Murphy of the Twenty-first Precinct is in precisely the same difficulty. In these cases Mr. Comstock and his Society for the Suppression of Vice are the movers. Patrolman Devlin of the Tenth Precinct is in more serious trouble, being charged with very cruelly assaulting a prisoner in his cell without the least necessity. In consequence of his violence the aforesaid prisoner, it is thought, will lose the sight of one eye.

We mention these cases in order that the public as well as the police may be reminded that there is law for the poor creature whose crimes or vices have brought him to prison, and for the policeman who abuses his helpless situation. We do not suppose that the avocation of a peace-officer is calculated to develop the finer feelings and qualities of human nature; but when he shows himself to be incapable of commanding his temper, and lapses into acts of brutality not to be extenuated, it is encouraging to know that there is a power above him which can take away his club and badge and send him to a criminal court to be tried for his needless assaults and batteries.

It is pleasant when we are obliged to blame to be able also to praise. The gallant conduct of Officer Nugent at the fire in Cherry-st. yesterday deserves honorable mention. He had already, under circumstances of great peril, rescued an old man from the burning house to which he returned, though the danger was momentarily growing greater, for the purpose of saving a woman. He succeeded in bringing her to the street, though she will not probably survive her injuries. How much nobler was this than knocking down a man because he asked why his wife was arrested, or beating a defenseless prisoner! The honest public ought to feel confidence in the police and not distrust of it, and such feeling it is needless to say is increased by every act of chivalrous devotion to duty.

THE LEGISLATURE AND THE INSURANCE

COMPANIES. Gentlemen of the Legislature should not ge confused on this insurance business. Real legal safeguards against such calamities as the mismanagement of the Security are earnestly desired. Meddling inquiries about salaries and other points of business management, whose vindication is always and only to be found in the success they secure, can only harass an interest that is already struggling against heavy enough odds. No objection would be made toward any thoughtful legislation really looking toward protecting the public. But protecting the public is very different from the blind raid upon the insurance interests in committee rooms and otherwise which is now urged, and from which the public can receive nothing but detriment.

The feeling created by the failure of the Security and other large companies has been seized upon by some of the leaders of the Assembly as an opportunity to make political capital. Others, and perhaps the greater number, join in the cry in the hope of frightening the companies into a "compromise," or, in other words, compelling the companies to buy them off. Actuated by these different motives, a large number of members of the Assembly are taking every possible step to harass, investigate, and hamper the insurance interests of the State. That many of these gentlemen know scarcely more about insurance than they do about the Koran, and that they are generally young men, unfamiliar with business operations of magnitude, while the interest they are attacking amounts to hundreds of millions of dollars, and permeates every fiber of the business not only of this city but of the United States, are matters which do not enter into their considerations.

It is time, however, that these proceedings were stopped. Our business community are eagerly welcoming a revival of confidence. One by one our various industries are lifting themselves from the slough of despond into which they have so long been plunged. From the capitalist to the laborer the hope is that better times are at hand. Under these circumstances they cannot afford anything tending to destroy the confidence which has been so long in returning, or restore the stagnation which has brought distress into so many households.

The large insurance companies of this city have, like every business man, suffered more or less from the hard times and the depreciatien which has taken place in all securities, even to Government bonds. While there can be no question, however, as to their solvency, it is no difficult task, in the existing state of the public mind, to destroy confidence so as to impair their business and inflict severe losses upon them, which losses will in turn react upon those having policies with them, or upon whose property they may hold mortgages. The business community want no bankrupteles that are not needed; no receiverships where the demand for them is not plain. They feel that the needless failure of a single prominent company in the present state of business might bring upon us anew all the disasters from which we have apparently escaped. We can assure Messrs, O'Hare, Pardy, and the rest that the road to popular favor is not through barassing the insurance companies. The people want safeguards for the future; not wrecks of what we have.

It is related by elderly citizens of Rochester that on a certain occasion the Rev. Dr. Backus, of blessed memory, had been laying out and decorating the grounds about his house at a considerable outlay of labor and expense. On the very first night after the completion of the work, when the grounds had been tastefully graded and terraced and sodded and planted, a herd of vagrant swine broke into the inlosure and industriously rooted the fair territory into a wilderness of unsightly gullies and hummocks. The next morning, as the good Doctor stepped out upon his porch, one sweeping glance

sufficed to furnish a full and appreciative conception of the desolation. Restraining any expression of unregenerate wrath, he stood for a space in silence, and then remarked, with mournful philosophy, "Well, you never can lay dirt to suit a hog." The Doctor was right, and he need not have restricted his generalization. This spirit of porcine dissatisfaction with the labors of other people amounts to an organic disease in many political critics. If President Hayes contemplates the withdrawal of troops from State Capitols, he is shamefully abandoning the negro. If he appoints Mr. Douglass to an office which he can fill with credit, the same malcontents find this conspicuous recognition of the negro a nice soft spot to root in. Nobody can lay dirt to suit them.

It is clearly unjust to Mr. H. J. Furber to prejudge his case in the matter of the \$330,000 profits alleged to have been paid him on account of the contract between himself and the Universal Life Insurance Company. Mr. Furber distinctly declares that he never received a dollar of profit from the contract: that it was made for the benefit of the Guardian Mutual Life, and that every dollar received under it from the one company was duly paid over to the other, as the books of the two companies will show. He makes also a good prima facie defense as to the charge of wrecking the North America, producing circulars freely distributed to its policy-holders, declaring insurance in it as secure as in the Universal, and placing the question of change solely on the ground of money to be made by it.

Simon Cameron emerges from his new-found retirement long enough to say that he is no such person, and made no such promises of marriage as are now laid to his charge. The sympathies of the nation are with the venerable defendant. He has given up public life that another Cameron might enter it, and has gone back to the prosaic business of vegetable farming merely to be able to do a little hothouse forcing of a son. If the Washington widows of a litigious kind will not leave him in peace, the son will have a noble opportunity to make a return for the father's magnanimity. If the worst comes to the worst, he might volunteer to marry the widow.

If the Senators from the Northern States were attentive listeners to the wise words spoken in the debate on Mr. Donglass's confirmation by certain Dem ocratic Senators from the South, they probably learned something. The attack of common sense from which Southern Democrats seemed to be suffering toward the close of the late session of Congress has proved to be something more serious than a mere acute functional derangement. It has apparently become chronic, organic, and incurable.

PERSONAL.

Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, is, it s reported, a firm believer in Speritualism.

Dr. Damrosch owns a violin more than 200 years old and valued at \$1,500. The treasure was made

Gen. Robert Toombs says that he is the owner of seven barrels of type-the remains of the fortunes of 20 editors of Atlanta. Chief-Justice Chase's mansion on the Bladens-

org road, near Washington, is to be occupied again by Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague, who is at present in that city. Trübner, the bookseller, owns six glittering ecorations bestowed upon him by kings and emperors. He has just received from the Austrian Emperor the Cross of the Order of Franz Joseph.

In regard to Dr. Williams, the Oriental scholar and missionary, it is told that somebody once asked Secretary Seward why the doctor was not appointed. Mini-ter to China. "He is too good a man," said Mr. Seware G. Michaelian, an Armenian studying at Yale College, recently gave a lecture on the Eastern question at New-Bedford, Mass. He said that if the Turkish Government allowed religious equality and esablished popular education, Mohammedism would go

Mr. S. S. Cox has been in Raleigh, N. C., where he and Gov. Vance took tea together the other evening. The spectators of that seems remarked upon it es "a meeting of two of the very first humorists of the Mr. Jewett, who has arrived at Tokio, Japan,

to accept a professorship, was formerly a teacher in Norwice, Conn. He is a gentleman of culture and ability, and was appointed at the instance of a Japanese prince, who was one of the students at the academy in Norwich. Pilot Evans, who acted so bravely at the burning of the Governor Garland, is compared by The Bailimore Gazette to Jim Bludsoe, "Who knows," it says, "but that the peem may have nerved the pilot in his noble devotion to his duty, and kept him true to his post while the ship was ablaze all around him."

The new Attorney-General, Judge Devens, is looked upon as a friend by the ex-soldiers of the North-West. The active part be took two years ago, both as ander-in-chief and as a private citizen, in securing and for the sufferers by the grasshopper invasion, has en-deared him to the veterans on the frontier, many of whem served under him during the war.

They have been examining Ole Bull's head phrenologically in Cincinnati, and pronounce the "weird-ness" of his playing to be the result of his identity and eretiveness. His fondness for playing his own musi arises from his large approbativeness and self-esteem, as might have been guessed without the nid of the learned phrenologist. As he has not a "great brain base" he has not great depth of power. It must be pleasing to Mr. Ball to learn all this; but perhaps this same appro-bativeness and self-esteem may prevent all believing it.

The new Governor of Ohio, Gen. Thomas L. Young, is a native of Pennsylvania. When 16 years of age he entered the regular army as a private, and re mained in the service ten years. He then settled at Youngstown, Ohio, where he remained nutil the outoreak of the war, when he again entered the service as a private, and rapidly rose to the rank of brigadier-general. In 1865 he settled at Cincinnati, and has since represented that city as State Representative, County Recorder, and State Senator. While supervisor for the Southern District of Ohlo he was elected Lieutenant-Governor on the ticket with Gov. Hayes.

Mr. Stanley Matthews is said to have had two special characteristics as a commanding officer during the war. One was his particularity in regard to pelling; he would sign no papers that had a misspelled word in them. The other characteristic was an impetuous sharpness. In Nashville one day a first-lieutenant of one of the companies entered the colonel's room and began to make some kind of a complaint. Directly after was heard the colonel's voice thurdering out, "Go to your company, Sir, and do your duty like a man;" where-upon the whining officer slunk away like a whipped

Prof. Huxley's reception at the Royal Institution on the occasion of his first appearance there since his return from America was a very enthusiastic one Many people found it impossible to get into the crowded theater and were obliged to go away. Among the audieuce were Tennyson, Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, the Duke of Argyll, and sundry other noblemen. Dr. Hooker presided, and brought in Mrs. Huxley, who sat at his left, Among the most honored of those present was the venerable widow of Faraday. As the old lady entered he hall below she gazed for a time on the marble status of her famous husband, set up this week. In one hand he held an electric coil, the other being extended in that shight gesture which he rarely exceeded, while his benev-olent face, even in marble, seemed to beam the old wel-come on the audience he so well knew and loved. Prof. Huxley's lecture was really, it is said, upon Prof. Marsh's wonderful discoveries in the West, and the object to weave these discoveries into the authentic science of

The plan favored by the State Senate of purchasing a house for the Governor as an alternative to paying a heavy rent for it, has given rise in some of the ewspapers to some unjust comments at Gov. Tilden's expense, the house which Gov. Robinson now occupies being that which Gov. Tilden rented on becoming Govoner. The fact is that the State paid less than half of Gov. Tilden's house rent, the usual \$4,000 being appropriated by the Legislature and Gov. Tilden paying the balance of the \$10,000 out of his own pocket. The attempt having been made to show that the expenses of the Executive household were very large, although Mr

Mr. William Lloyd Garrison has been writagto Madame Essipos to express his indignation at the eglect with which she was treated in Boston. After complimenting gracefully her skill and deportment, he "When you made your debut in this city the comparative smallness of your audiences could be easily acounted for by local circumstances special to the season: but by what influences-malign, fortuitous, or otherwise -you have been left, on this your second visit, to exhibit your phenomenal powers to a most

inadequate attendance it is difficult to conjecture. The fact is simply discreditable to the musical pretensifact is simply discreditable to the musical pretensions of Boston, but detracts nothing from your own exceeding meritoriousness. I am led to offer this tribute of my respect and high appreciation by the profound interest I take in whatever relates to the elevation of your sex, the enlargement of their sphere of usefulness and activity, and the vimilication of their claim to equal rights, privileges, and possible attainments with those of my own sex. Too long have they been assigned to an inferior position. Respectfully yours, Win. Lloyd Garrison."

POLITICAL NOTES.

The color line is about washed out in poli-

Mr. T. J. Mackey is getting tedious. If he

would sit down quietly and enumerate himself he might discover that he only counts one. A Mr. Jones, who brews a disingenuous and

uncertain article of beer up in New-Hampshire, is intoxi-cated with the delusion that he is a member of Congress. President Hayes is proving that the Democrats were right during the campaign in calling him a negative man. He says "No" with more frequency and mpess than any man in America. The country has had a surfeit of politics for

the past 15 months. The failure of the last Congress to pass the Army bill will probably continue the dose through the Summer. When a Democratic House once meets there is no limit to the chin music it can evolve. One after another the disturbing elements are disappearing from polities. The bloody garment has been furled, the color line is rapidly fading, nepotism is

What will the platforms find to say four years hence, and what will stump speakers discover to scoid about! If the Executive authorities would utterly ignore all party considerations in the matter of removal, would not this in time work a radical unsetting of the systematic abuses in our civil service ! And is not this a beminal principle, with a vitality of its own, and the only ge: m which can develop into an organized reformation t

at an end, and now the Bristow mules show their heels.

Any adjustment of the Louisiana question in which the interests of Mr. Warmoth are not taken care of is sure to be opposed by that individual. If the President could hit upon a plan that would have the united opposition of Kellogg, Casey, Packard, Pinchback, and Warmoth, he would undoubtedly be able to solve the

Clifton M. Nichols, the editor of The Springfield (Ohio) Republic, revives and proves the statement made the other day by a correspondent of THE TRIBUNE, that his paper was the first to nominate Gov. Hayes for the Presidency. It was done first in an editorial letter from New-York, dated Sept. 3, 1875, and later in an colitorial on the 13th of October, 1875. The case is a clear one; but doesn't it seem to Mr. Nichols just a triffe hard on the exuberant Mr. Bickham!

Lancaster, N. J., is what may with great propriety be called a close town. They are having a very exciting contest there over the office of Mayor. On the first count it was clear that the Republicans had one majority. For some reason there was a recount, and then it was equally clear that the Democrats had one majority. It is not known whether there is still to be another count, but Laneaster is evidently a town in which neither party has much to boast of.

Family politics is not thriving very well under the new order of things. Senator Morton wanted "my son John" appointed paymaster of the Marine Corps. But the Secretary of the Navy could not reason in this way: Mr. Morton is a Senator; John Morton is Senator Morton's son; therefore John Morton is a suit able person for paymaster—and so Mr. Thompson refused to appoint. Really, if matters keep on in this way, the gray hairs of several generations will be brought in serrow to the grave.

A reporter of The Philadelphia Inquirer has obtained from Henry Carey Baird his views on the present condition of the national finances. He can see nothing but disaster ahead unless there is an entire change in the policy of the Government, and of that he has little hope with Secretary Sherman at the head of the Treasury Department. Even the demand for American bonds abroad, he believes, is more an indication that the securities of other governments are in bad repute than that ours are considered as safe. Mr. Baild gave his remedy for the financial ills which afflict the country. It was "interconvertible greenback bonds"! With the practical certainty that an extra

session of Congress will be called, rumors are flying about Washington of a coalition between the Republicans and the Southern Democrats looking to the organization of the House. The correspondent of The Philadelphia Times telegraphs to that paper as follows: " It is being whispered that the Administration party are making overtures to the Democrats of the South to permit a Republican organization of the next House, under the leadership of Garfield, in return for local self-government, and river and harbor, levce, railroad, and internal improvement appropriations. It is certain that many Southern men take kindly to this proposition. Whether they will remain in that attitude after Hayes has with-drawn the troops in South Carolina and Louisiana re-mains yet to be seen. Hayes has certainly the vantaga ground now. Will be have it after he shall have per-mitted local government to be restored?"

The Democratic journals at the South have too much sense to waste language in crying fraud. In the main they show a disposition to look at the situation calmly and in an unpartisan spirit. The New-Orleans Picayune is a good example. It closes an editorial on the "President's Opportunity" as follows: "To sum up Mr. Hayes's good intentiors, he means to reversa Gen. Grant's plan of reconstruction and to restore quiet in the South by localizing justead of centralizing its govin the hands of faithful officers rather than of active partisans; to abandon and discredit forever, if he can, the pernicious doctrine that to the victors belong the speils, and thus to deprive parties of all animus but principle, all inspiration but patriotism. These are faur words, and if by the magic wand of honest purpose they words, and if by the magic wand of houses parkers are converted into biessed realities, the country will have no reason to regret Mr. Hayes's accession to the place once graced and honored by Washington, albeit we may still believe that Mr. Tilden was elected. This latter consideration is not so important to us as it is to Mr. Hayes himself. If he will do his whole duty we mant aid him in the work, not that we love Mr. Tilden less, but that we love the country more."

The Republican press is showing a commendable zeal in discussing plans for electing future Presidents. The Inherent defects of the old and cumbersome electoral system have become so obvious that no words are wasted in its defense. The plans most prominently before the country are those advocated by Senator Morton and ex-Senator Buckalew. They are briefly stated by The Chicago Tribane as follows: "Senator Mor ton's plan provides that each voter shall vote directly for President and Vice-President, and the persons having the highest number of votes in the State shall be entitled to the two electoral votes of the State at large; and that the persons having the highest number of votes for President, in each Congressional district, shall be entitled to the electoral vote of that district, and the electoral vote of each State shall be apportioned-first, two votes for the State at large to the candidate having the highest popular vote in the whole State; and one electoral vote for each Congressional district to the candidate having the popular insjority in that district. Mr. Buckalew's plan is to have voters vote in each State directly for President; that the aggregate vote for President be divided by the whole number of electoral votes to which the State is entitled, and the quotient will be the ratio on which the electoral vote shall be divided between the the State is entitled, and the quotient which the which the electorial vote shall be divided between the candidates in proportion to the popular vote received by cach." Under Mr. Morton's plan the electorial vote in the last Presidential contest would have been divided exactly as it was declared: Hayes, 185; Thicha, 181. With Mr. Buckidew's plan amended so as to give the two electorial votes at large to the candidate having the highest number of votes in a State, the result would have been: Hayes, 187; Tülca, 182.

GENERAL NOTES.

Two university crews have been organized at Trinity College during the Winter only to be broken up, and now a third is in the boat-house drawn entirely from the ranks of the Freshmen. Enthusiasm over rowing is at a low obb at Hartford as well as other college

What the French call "a most attractive spectacle" has been offered recently at the Jardin d' Acclimatation, Paris. It was a viper hunt. Several vipers were thrown down before two secretary birds. and the combat which ensued served to assert which standers. The secretary bird does not fly, but runs after its prey, reservings his wings for battle and using one of them as a shield and the other as a cub.

The election at the Lotos Club the other night was harmonious, and resulted in the selection of an musually strong ticket. John Brougham was reflected President, and the Vice-Presidents and Directors are all among the oldest and most influential members of the club. The Board of Directors is headed by Chauncey M. Depew. Robert B. Roosevelt, Douglass Toylor, and H. M. Aldan also join the direction. The club's financial condition is excellent, and its prospects were never

An instance of what Mr. Charles Reade describes in "Put Yourself in His Place" as "rationing" occurred at Sheffield, England, early in March. A scipsors-grinder found one morning that eight of his driving and grinding bands had been removed during the night. He was in arrears in his contributions to the Union, but had not received warning, which usually precedes these outrages. The matter was placed in the hands of the po-lice, but it was not expected that anything would be heard of the bands until the demands of the Union were

They do things in excellent style in Boston